(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1899.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1783.

[PAPER No. III.]

An eſtimate of the produce of the impoſt on imported articles.

BEFORE the war the exports from Great-Britain to America were eſtimated at three and a half million ſterling, in which was included tea; but there were importations from Ireland and Scotland, as well as from Holland, not included in that eſtimate. It is now thought beſt to eſtimate the imports of all goods from Europe, excluſive of tea, brandy, and wine, at 3,500,000l. ſterling, at 4/6 per dollar, is 15,555,554 dollars, impoſt of five per cent. ad valorem 777,773

On 2,000,000 gallons rum and other ſpirits, per gallon,	3-90th	66,666	60-90
100,000 ditto Madeira wine,	12	13,333	36
600,000 do. other wine,	6	40,000	
300,000 lb. bohea tea,	6	20,000	
25,000 do. other teas,	24	6,666	
75,000 cwt. ſugar, including loaf,	56	46,666	
200,000 lb. coffee and cocoa,	1	2,222	
2,000,000 gallons melaſſes	1	22,223	
		995,550	
Deduct for collection about 8 per cent.		79,594	
Net revenue upon this eſtimate,		915,956	

There are no preciſe data from which this computation could be made with any degree of certainty. The number of inhabitants has governed in part, and the imports of particular articles into the port of Philadelphia have been attended to.

The exactitude of the computation is of the leſs conſequence, as the act of the 16th December, 1782, provides, that if the revenue ſhall at any time exceed the annual intereſt, the reſidue ſhall form a ſinking fund for the diſcharge of the principal; and if it ſhall be found inſufficient, the ſtates will be called upon to enlarge their grants of revenue.

[PAPER No. IV.]

Extract of a letter from the honourable B. Franklin to the ſuperintendant of finance, dated Paſſy, December 23, 1782.

"FRIDAY laſt order was given to furniſh me with ſix hundred thouſand livres immediately, and I was anſwered by M. de Vergennes "that the reſt of the ſix millions ſhould be paid us quarterly in the courſe of the year 1783."

"I preſſed hard for the whole ſum demanded, but was told "it was impoſſible."

"Our people certainly ought to do more for themſelves. It is abſurd the pretending to be lovers of liberty while they grudge paying for the defence of it. It is ſaid here, that an impoſt of five per cent. on all goods imported, though a moſt reaſonable propoſition, had not been agreed to by all the ſtates, and was therefore fruſtrated; and that your newſpapers acquaint the world with this, with the non-payment of taxes by the people, and with the non-payment of intereſt to the creditors of the public.

"The knowledge of theſe things have hurt our credit and the loan in Holland, and would prevent our getting any thing here but from government. The foundation for credit abroad ſhould be laid at home; and certain funds ſhould be prepared and eſtabliſhed beforehand, for the regular payment at leaſt of the intereſt."

A letter from the honourable the miniſter of France, to the ſuperintendant of finance.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1783.

SIR,

I HAVE the ſatisfaction to inform you that his majeſty procures for the United States a loan of ſix millions, to be employed in the war department during the courſe of the current year. While I announce to you this new mark of the king's friendſhip for the United States, I muſt go into ſome details which relate to your operations, and which will inform you of the motives which have induced his majeſty to make a new effort in favour of his allies.

During the laſt year, Sir, I rendered an account to his majeſty's miniſters of the order which appeared to me to be introduced into your department, of the reeſtabliſhment of public credit, and of the œconomy which accompanied your operations. I added, that I conſidered the eſtabliſhment of a general revenue for paying the intereſt and gradual redemption of the principal of the public debt, as extremely probable. The delays and difficulties of communication would not permit me to wait until that operation was completed by the different legiſlatures, before I declared the wants of the United States; and therefore I undertook to write to the count de Vergennes, that the diſpoſition of the people to fulfil the engagements taken and to be taken by congreſs, ſeemed to me ſufficiently favourable to determine his majeſty to lend for the year, new ſuccour to the United States, if the ſituation of his finances would permit. Theſe aſſurances obtained the loan of ſix millions; but the event has proved that I was deceived in the hopes which I thought myſelf enabled to give my court; and the affairs of your finances, far from being bettered ſince the month of September, the period at which my letters on this ſubject were written, have on the contrary gone backward; ſo that I perceive no certainty of the reimburſement of the ſums formerly lent, or of thoſe which now are ſo. Thus, Sir, my haſty aſſurances have induced his majeſty to make that advance, and in the moment when I am informed of it, I am under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing his miniſter that the hopes I had given are vaniſhed, and that my aſſurances were without foundation. I will ſay nothing of the perſonal embarraſſment which I am reduced to by theſe circumſtances; but I will take the liberty to obſerve, that the beſt remedy in the preſent conjuncture is, to take as ſoon as poſſible thoſe meaſures which were not taken when I announced them.

The count de Vergennes informs me, Sir, that the ſix millions are lent to the United States in the ſame manner and under the ſame conditions with the ſum which was lent laſt year. That is to ſay, that it ſhall be paid monthly, at the rate of five hundred thouſand livres per month. But as it appears from what you did me the honour to write on a former occaſion, that you had anticipated a part of this ſubſidy, I muſt pray you to conſider, that the firſt months of this year will have been employed in payment of thoſe anticipations, and that it will be proper ſo to combine your draughts, as that they ſhall not be preſented but at the monthly periods in which the funds are to be provided.

I have had the honour to inform you, Sir, that this money is lent to the United States to enable them to carry on the war. The wiſdom of congreſs will determine according to circumſtances, on the manner of effecting that important object, and of compelling the enemy by joint efforts to conclude a ſolid and permanent peace.

It remains for me to inform you, Sir, that the king was unable to make this laſt effort without extreme difficulty. I have had the honour to communicate thoſe which oppoſe conſiderable loans. They are ſo great, that I am commanded to inform you, in the moſt poſitive terms, that it will be impoſſible for the king, in any caſe whatever, to obtain new advances for congreſs for the next year. As to the reſources which you may ſeek elſewhere than in France, the details contained in thoſe letters which I had the honour to read to you, will not permit a hope of ſucceſs until the United States ſhall have eſtabliſhed a permanent public revenue; and the delay and repugnance with which they proceed in that buſineſs being known in Europe, the diſpoſition to lend money to congreſs ceaſes. Lenders place their money elſewhere: thoſe ſpeculations which would have been directed towards the United States take a different turn, and it will be extremely difficult to bring them back.

I abſtain from repeating here the other parts of the count de Vergennes's diſpatches, which I had the honour to communicate, becauſe the truths they contain are well known to you, and becauſe they may all be reduced to this ſingle poſition, that *without a ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of ſolid general revenue, and an exact performance of the engagements which congreſs have made, you muſt renounce the expectation of loans in Europe.*

I am ordered alſo, Sir, to inform congreſs, that my court expect they will have taken final and ſatisfactory meaſures to ſecure payment of the intereſt of the debt contracted with his majeſty by the United States; but I content myſelf with communicating this circumſtance to you, and before announcing it directly to congreſs, I will wait till their preſent embarraſſments ſhall be diminiſhed.

From theſe details, Sir, you will be able to judge of the impoſſibility of negotiating bills upon your plenipotentiaries beyond the funds which remain free from the ſix millions lent this year. It is very clear that ſuch bills will not be paid by us; and it is from perfect confidence in your regularity upon that ſubject, that I ſhall aſſure the count de Vergennes, he may be certain no demand will be made on him beyond the ſums already granted. I have the honour to be, &c.

[PAPER No. V.]

The United States in congreſs aſſembled, to all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, ſend greeting.

WHEREAS Benjamin Franklin, our miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of Verſailles, in purſuance of the powers in him veſted, did on the ſixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, with Charles Gravier de Vergennes, &c. counſellor of the king in all his councils, commander of his orders, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate, &c. veſted with full powers of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty for the purpoſe, enter into, conclude and ſign, a contract between his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the United States of North-America, in the words following, to wit:

A contract between the king and the Thirteen United States of North-America, entered into by the count de Vergennes and Mr. Franklin, 16th July, 1782.

THE king having been pleaſed to attend to the requeſts made to him in the name and on behalf of the United Provinces of North-America, for aſſiſtance in the war and invaſion under which they had for ſeveral years groaned; and his majeſty, after entering into a treaty of amity and commerce with the ſaid confederated provinces on the 6th of February, 1778, having had the goodneſs to ſupport them, not only with his forces by land and ſea, but alſo with advances of money, as abundant as they were effectual, in the critical ſituation to which their affairs were reduced. It has been judged proper and neceſſary to ſtate exactly the amount of thoſe advances, the conditions on which the king made them, the periods at which the congreſs of the United States have engaged to repay them to his majeſty's royal treaſury, and in fine, to ſtate this matter in ſuch a way as for the future to prevent all difficulties capable of interrupting the good harmony which his majeſty is reſolved to maintain and preſerve between him and the ſaid United States. For executing ſo laudable a purpoſe, and with a view to ſtrengthen the bands of amity and commerce which ſubſiſt between his majeſty and the ſaid United States; we, Charles Gravier de Vergennes, &c. counſellor of the king in all his councils, commander of his orders, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate, and of his commands and finances, veſted with full powers of his majeſty to us given for this purpoſe: and we, Benjamin Franklin, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States of North-America, in like manner veſted with full powers of the congreſs of the ſaid ſtates for the preſent purpoſe; after duly communicating our reſpective powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1. It is agreed and certified, that the ſums advanced by his majeſty to the congreſs of the United States, under the title of a loan in the years 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, and the preſent 1782, amount to the ſum of eighteen million of livres, money of France, according to the following twenty-one receipts of the above mentioned under written miniſter of congreſs, given in virtue of his full powers, to wit:

1	28 February, 1778,		750,000	
2	19 May,		750,000	
3	3 Auguſt,		750,000	
4	1 November,		750,000	
				3,000,000
5	10 June, 1779,		250,000	
6	16 September,		250,000	
7	4 October,		250,000	
8	21 December,		250,000	
				1,000,000
9	29 February, 1780,		750,000	
10	23 May,		750,000	
11	21 June,		750,000	
12	5 October,		750 000	
13	27 November,		1,000,000	
				4,000,000
14	15 February, 1781,		750 000	
15	15 May,		750,000	
16	15 Auguſt,		750,000	
17	1 Auguſt,		1,000,000	
18	15 November,		750,000	
				4,000,000
19	10 April, 1782,		1,500,000	
20	1 July,		1,500,000	
21	5 of the ſame month,		3,000,000	
				6,000,000
Amounting in the whole to				18,000,000

By which receipts the ſaid miniſter has promiſed in the name of congreſs, and in behalf of the Thirteen United States, to cauſe to be paid and reimburſed to the royal treaſury of his majeſty, on the 1ſt of January, 1788, at the houſe of his grand banker at Paris, the ſaid ſum of eighteen millions money of France, with intereſt at five per cent. per annum.

ART. 2 Conſidering that the payment of ſo large a capital at the one ſtipulated period the firſt of January 1788, may greatly injure the finances of the congreſs of the United States, and it may perhaps be even impracticable on that footing, his majeſty has been pleaſed for that reaſon to recede in that reſpect from the tenor of the receipts which the miniſter of congreſs has given for the eighteen million livres tournois, mentioned in the foregoing article, and has conſented that the payment of the capital in ready money at the royal treaſury, be in twelve equal payments of 1,500,000 livres each, and in twelve years only, to commence from the third year after a peace.

ART. 3. Although the receipts of the miniſter of the congreſs of the United States ſpecify, that the eighteen million of livres above mentioned, are to be paid at the royal treaſury, with intereſt at five per cent. per annum. His majeſty being willing to give the ſaid United States a new proof of his affection and friendſhip, has been pleaſed to make a preſent of, and to forgive the whole arrears of intereſt to this day, and from thence to the day of the date of the treaty of peace; a favour which the miniſter of the congreſs of the United States acknowledges to flow from the pure bounty of the king, and which he accepts in the name of the ſaid United States with profound and lively acknowledgements.

ART. 4. The payment of the ſaid eighteen million of livres tournois, ſhall be in ready money at the royal treaſury of his majeſty at Paris, in twelve equal parts, and at the terms ſtipulated in the above ſecond article. The intereſt of the ſaid ſum at five per cent per annum ſhall commence with the date of the treaty of peace, and ſhall be paid at every period of the partial payments of the capital, and ſhall diminiſh in proportion with the payments. The congreſs of the ſaid United States being leſt, however, at liberty to free themſelves ſooner from this obligation by anticipated payments, in caſe the ſtate of their finances will admit.

ART. 5. Although the loan of five million of florins of Holland, agreed to by the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, on the terms of

the obligation paſſed on the 5th of November, 1781, between his majeſty and the ſaid States General, has been made in his majeſty's name and guaranteed by him; it is nevertheleſs acknowledged by theſe preſents, that the ſaid loan was made in reality on account and for the ſervice of the United States of North-America, and that the capital, amounting at a moderate valuation to the ſum of ten million livres fournois, has been paid to the ſaid United States, agreeably to a receipt for the payment of the ſaid ſum, given by the underſigned miniſter of congreſs the ſeventh day of June laſt.

ART. 6. By the convention of the ſaid 5th of November, 1781, the king has been pleaſed to promiſe and engage to furniſh and pay at the general counter of the States General of the Netherlands, the capital of the ſaid loan, with the intereſt at four per cent. per annum, without any charge or deduction whatever to the lenders, ſo that the ſaid capital ſhall be wholly repaid after the ſpace of five years, the payments to be made in ten equal periods, the firſt of which to commence the ſixth year from the date of the loan, and afterwards from year to year to the final payment of the ſaid ſum; but it is in like manner acknowledged by this act, that this engagement was entered into by the king, at the requeſt of the underſigned miniſter of the United States, and on the promiſe by him made in the name of congreſs, and on behalf of the Thirteen United States, to cauſe to be reimburſed and paid at the royal treaſury of his majeſty at Paris, the capital, intereſt and coſt of the ſaid loan, according to the conditions and terms fixed by the ſaid convention of the 5th of November, 1781.

ART. 7. It is accordingly agreed and ſettled, that the ſum of ten million livres tournois, being a moderate computation the principal of the loan of five million of Holland florins above mentioned, ſhall be reimburſed, and paid in ready money at the royal treaſury of his majeſty at Paris, with the intereſt at four per cent. per annum in ten equal payments of one million each, and in ten terms, the firſt of which ſhall be on the 5th of November, 1787, the ſecond, the 5th of November, 1788, and ſo from year to year till the final payment of the ſaid ſum of ten millions, the intereſt leſſening in proportion with the partial payments of the capital. But in conſequence of the king's affection for the United States, his majeſty has been pleaſed to charge himſelf with the expence of commiſſions and bank for the ſaid loan, of which expences his majeſty has made a preſent to the United States, and this their underſigned miniſter accepts with thanks in the name of congreſs as a new proof of his majeſty's generoſity and friendſhip for the ſaid United States.

ART. 8. With regard to the intereſt of the ſaid loan during the five years preceding the firſt term of payment of the capital, as the king has engaged to pay it at the general counter of the States General of the Netherlands, at the rate of four per cent. yearly, and every year, counting from the 5th of November, 1781, according to the convention of that day, the miniſter of congreſs acknowledges that the re-payment of that is due to his majeſty by the United States, and he engages in the name of the ſaid United States, to cauſe payment thereof to be made, at the ſame time and at the ſame rate at the royal treaſury of his majeſty; the firſt year's intereſt to be paid the 5th of November next, and ſo yearly during the five years preceding, the firſt term for the payment of the capital, fixed as above on the 5th of November, 1787.

The high contracting parties reciprocally bind themſelves to the faithful obſervance of this contract, the ratifications of which ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of nine months from this day, or ſooner if poſſible.

In teſtimony whereof, we the ſaid plenipotentiaries of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and of the Thirteen United States of North America, in virtue of our reſpective powers, have ſigned theſe preſents, and thereunto fixed the ſeal of our arms.

Done at Verſailles, the ſixteenth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two.

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L. S.)
B. FRANKLIN. (L. S.)

NOW KNOW YE, That we the ſaid United States in congreſs aſſembled, impreſſed with a moſt lively ſenſe of the generoſity and affection manifeſted by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the above contract, have ratified and confirmed, and by theſe preſents do ratify and confirm the ſaid contract, and every article and clauſe thereof. And we do hereby empower our miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of Verſailles to deliver this our act of ratification, in exchange for the ratification of the ſaid contract on the part of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed our ſeal to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs his excellency ELIAS BOUDINOT, preſident, this twenty-ſecond day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and of our ſovereignty and independence the ſeventh.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, *March* 31.

THE public may be aſſured that no new adminiſtration is yet ſettled. The projected coalition was too unnatural to bring forth any offspring that could live; and in all probability the parties concerned will reap nothing but the diſgrace of having been willing to form any junction, and to ſacrifice any profeſſed principles, and all appearance of conſiſtency, for the ſake of office. The intelligence we communicated to the public on Friday was true. His majeſty deſired a written arrangement. The coalition either could not agree, or were themſelves aſhamed of their own propoſals. It is thought by many that his majeſty has acted with great wiſdom in demanding it; that he might be able to ſatisfy the public that the ſtipulations and conditions of the patriots contained nothing for the benefit of the people, but all for themſelves; and that the object of the preſent coalition was merely to uſurp the whole power of the ſtate, viz. to appoint the ſervants of the crown, and the ſervants of the people, by forcing an adminiſtration on the king, and defeating the prayers of the people for a reformation in the houſe of commons.

Matters ſtanding in this ſituation, it is expected that there will be a grand diſplay in the houſe, both of principle and no principle; and thoſe who are fortunate enough to ſee the exhibition, will be able to ſeparate the ſheep from the goats; for that day will be a day of judgment.

There was another meeting yeſterday afternoon, at lord Fitzwilliam's, of a conſiderable number of the members of the houſe of commons, and ſeveral peers, but we could not learn what reſolutions they came to.

We hear that Mr. Pitt will certainly make his motion in the houſe, relative to the reform in the repreſentation of the people, prior to his going abroad; the fate of this motion will beſt evince the principles of the new adminiſtration.

April 1. The arrangement of a new adminiſtration remains at preſent in preciſely the ſame ſuſpenſive ſtate. Lord Temple is expected ſoon in England, and it is a fact that propoſals have been made him to aſſume the lead at the treaſury board; but it is alſo a fact that he has peremptorily declined the overture. On the whole, from the reſignation of Mr. Pitt, and from other circumſtances, it is ſuppoſed that the duke of Portland will be again ſent for, and that his majeſty will at laſt accede to the formation of a miniſtry, whoſe patriotic principles may enſure the confidence of the people.

NEW-YORK, *May* 21.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, arrived the Apollo, captain Bunyan, who left Spithead the 3d of April, and the land on the 5th; he ſpoke the brig Henry, captain Jamaiſon, from Corke, 12 days ago, all well; by him we have received the following advices:

No arrangement of miniſters ſince the arrival of the Iris. The following appeared to be the new choice of his majeſty's adminiſtration:

The duke of Portland, firſt lord of the treaſury.
Lord North, and the honourable Mr. Fox, ſecretaries of ſtate.
Lord Stormont, preſident of the council.
The earl of Carliſle, lord privy ſeal.
Lord Beauchamp, ſecretary at war.
Lord John Cavendiſh, chancellor of the exchequer.
Mr. Burke, paymaſter of the land forces.
Colonel North, treaſurer of the navy.
Viſcount Keppel, firſt lord of the admiralty.
Frederick Montague, and ſir Grey Cooper, lords of the treaſury.
Mr. William Adam, one of the lords of the admiralty.
No commander in chief to be appointed.
The lord chancellor to go out, and the ſeals to be put in commiſſion.
Lord Sandwich and lord Edward Bentinck to be joint poſt-maſters.
Mr. Pitt does not accept of any place, and intends going abroad.
The American treaty of commerce, and the general definitive treaty not yet completed.

FISH-KILL, *May* 22.

A correſpondent obſerves that he has lately viewed the churches and houſes in New-York, and that all the churches are, except the Epiſcopal, the Moravian, and the Methodiſts, converted into ſtores or barracks, and appear in a very loathſome condition; the fences which encompaſſed the burying-yards being deſtroyed, the pews in all, and the galleries in ſome of them pulled down, the windows broken and otherwiſe much abuſed. It would add much to the honour of the Britiſh government, to repair the damage done to thoſe fabrics, dedicated to the worſhip of God, which they have in a great meaſure wantonly and unneceſſarily abuſed: and, ſhould general Carleton not have it in his power to repair the churches, the reſpect which ought to be ſhewn to places of divine worſhip, ſhould prompt him to order them ſwept, waſhed, and cleaned, and the abominable filth removed out of the churches and church-yards; and, at the ſame time, to order the houſes, which he and his predeceſſors in command have turned into barracks, to be cleaned and repaired, that as much as poſſible grounds of complaint may be removed in theſe reſpects. If theſe abuſes remain unnoticed, they will ſurely fix a laſting ſtigma on the Britiſh commander in chief, who had it in his power to do much to the redreſs of thoſe reaſonable complaints. The period now draws nigh when he may have orders to evacuate the city, and to leave churches, houſes, and ſtreets full of filth, will not reflect credit on the preſent poſſeſſors. We wiſh therefore that every thing may be done to promote mutual good underſtanding, and to prevent the curſes of an injured people.

CHATHAM *May* 22.

The Britiſh and their adherents, ſo habituated to perfidy, find it difficult to forego it; for, in the laſt Nova-Scotia fleet, they ſent off upwards of 700 negroes, belonging to the good people of theſe ſtates.

An honeſt taylor, in the city of New-York, being aſked, "how does buſineſs go on?" Replied, "not well, for my cuſtomers have all learnt to turn their own coats."

As the virtuous citizens of New-York, who ſacrificed opulence and eaſe at the ſhrine of liberty, have thrown themſelves out of all buſineſs, in the expectancy of returning to the city, an auguſt body has recommended it to them to dedicate their time to the culture of hemp, not doubting from the expected demand, but what it will compenſate them for their ſufferings.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 24.

The brig Hope, captain Kerr (arrived here yeſterday morning) left London the 9th of April, and the Land's-End the 16th. She brings no material news, except that the American trade bill had paſſed the houſe of commons, and it was expected would meet with no obſtruction in the upper houſe. The new adminiſtration was formed; it was ſaid the duke of Portland was premier, and lord North and Mr. Fox ſecretaries of ſtate; Mr. Pitt was not among the number of new miniſters. But as no papers were received by the above veſſel we are unable to give a more particular account; we do not underſtand what progreſs the negotiators had made in the definitive treaty of peace.

Two other veſſels ſailed from London for Philadelphia about the ſame time as the Hope.

May 27. We hear, that an embarkation of 6000 men is taking place at New-York. The Britiſh guards, with moſt of the troops that were under Cornwallis and Burgoyne, with the Heſſian and other foreign troops, are going to England.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated February 27, 1783.

"The happy period is at laſt arrived which has put an end to the further effuſion of kindred blood, by the bleſſings of peace; and I moſt heartily congratulate you and the virtuous citizens of the Thirteen United States of America, who by nobly perſevering in the cauſe of freedom, have, under God, accompliſhed the great work of their independency.

"Affairs wear a quite different aſpect in Ireland, ſince the uſurpations of Great-Britain over the dominions ſhe once poſſeſſed in America, like the dog in the fable, by graſping at the ſhadow, ſhe has loſt the ſubſtance. You have opened our eyes to our true intereſt, we have now a proſpect of a free trade, and our manufactures are improving and extending themſelves very conſiderably in many branches, which will find a paſſage to different quarters of the globe. In the year 1778, the ſituation of our manufacturing poor was truly miſerable, famine ſtaring them in the face for want of employment; but the rich ſet on foot a ſubſcription, which was ſucceeded by the volunteer aſſociations, which like the glorious flame of liberty on your ſide the Atlantic, ſpread all over Ireland, gave them full employment, and has been a the preſervation of the country.

"I am almoſt tempted, though advanced to my 43d year, to go and ſettle in your land of liberty."

It is poſitively aſſerted, that the flag of the Thirteen United States of America has been groſſly inſulted in New-York, and not permitted to be hoiſted on board any American veſſel in that port. Congreſs ſhould demand immediate reparation for the indignity wantonly offered to all America; and unleſs ſatisfactory conceſſions are inſtantly made, the Britiſh flag, which now ſtreams without interruption in our harbours, ſhould be torn down, and treated with every mark of indignation and contempt.

If the enemy have any ſenſibility left, and are not totally callous to every honourable, humane impreſſion, they muſt feel themſelves exceedingly diſgraced and aſhamed, on contraſting the healthy, well-fed priſoners lately ſent into their lines, with the unfortunate Americans, emaciated and worn down by famine and diſeaſe, whom they, in return, have liberated from a rigorous confinement in peſtilential priſon-ſhips, damp, dreary dungeons, and loathſome gaols. On our part every reaſonable indulgence has been ſhewn to them, while they, on theirs, have dealt out, with an unſparing hand, the moſt ſhocking cruelties, and have been continually adding injuries and inſults to diſtreſs and misfortune.

The lateſt advices from England (April 12) mention, that Charles Logie, Eſq; late conſul general from the court of Great-Britain to the coaſt of Barbary, in the emperor of Morocco's dominions, is appointed ambaſſador to the United States of America. The definitive treaty was concluded, and to have been ſigned by the reſpective commiſſioners on Wedneſday the 16th of April; ſeveral American veſſels had for ſome time been waiting, in order to diſcharge their cargoes, as permiſſion could not be granted for the purpoſe, till that period. A frigate had arrived at London from the Eaſt-Indies, with the particulars of Sir Edward Hughes's action on the 16th of October, with M. Suffrein. This laſt conflict, though very bloody and ſevere, ended, like the two others lately in that quarter of the globe, without the loſs of a ſhip on either ſide. Sir Edward's captain (Watt) the honourable Thomas Lumley, Eſq; who commanded the Iſis, and another Engliſh captain, were killed, beſides 500 Britiſh ſeamen killed and wounded. The loſs on the part of the French was not known. On the 19th, three days after this engagement, the Engliſh ſquadron was joined by Sir Richard Bickerton, which gave them a ſuperiority of three ſhips, and ſailed in queſt of M. Suffrein, who had retired to the bay of Trincomale.

The following is an extract from the inſtructions of the people of Boſton to their repreſentatives in aſſembly. They were drawn up at a meeting of the town on the 13th of May, 1783.

"We cannot too warmly expreſs our gratitude to Almighty God, who hath ſmiled on the virtuous ſtruggles of the United States, and crowned the conflict with ſo happy a concluſion, our independence is confirmed! A bleſſing for which patriots have long toiled, and heroes fought and bled. Poſterity can never juſtly charge us with tamely ſurrendering their rights. We and they ſhall be free, ſo long as we ſhall deſerve freedom. It will depend upon our virtue. But while we contemplate the treaty in general with pleaſure, we cannot help feeling anxious for the event of the fifth article which reſpects thoſe men who fled from their country when their liberties were invaded, and took reſidence in the dominions of the invader. Congreſs only can recommend; they will not obtrude citizens on any of the ſtates, much leſs declared traitors.

"We give it to you as our opinion that the late conſpirators againſt the rights and liberties of America and of mankind, whether they have actually taken up arms againſt us or not, who have taken ſhelter in the boſom of our enemies, that nation which has exhauſted her wealth and ſtrength to enſlave us, ought never to be ſuffered to return, but to be excluded from having any lot or portion among us."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 5.

On Sunday laſt the General Aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned, the Senate to the firſt Monday in November, and the Houſe of Delegates to the firſt Monday in September next, after having paſſed thirty-nine laws, a liſt of which follows:

1. An act reſpecting regiſters of veſſels, and to direct the entering and clearing veſſels from and to the Britiſh dominions.

2. An act for the relief of John Buckman, of Saint Mary's county.

3. An act to change the ſurnames of Nicholas Maccubbin, junior, and of James Maccubbin, to that of Carroll.

4. An act to make valid a deed of bargain and ſale, executed by Abraham Davis and Elizabeth Cromer, late of Frederick county, to Joſhua Gift, of ſaid county.

5. An act for laying out a road from the wind-mill and dwelling plantation of Nathaniel Manning, of Dorcheſter county.

6. An act for laying out a road from John Groff's mill, in Frederick county.

7. An act to authoriſe and empower Frank Leeke, of Prince-George's county, to diſpoſe of a tract of land called Wells Invention, for the purpoſe therein mentioned.

8. An act to continue the civil cauſes depending in the general court for the weſtern ſhore, and for other purpoſes.

9. An act for removing original papers in the late prerogative office, to the ſeveral counties in this ſtate.

10. An act giving a further time for the payment of the taxes levied for the preſent year, and other purpoſes therein mentioned.

11. An act to eſtabliſh a market-houſe in Elizabeth-town, in Waſhington county, and for the regulation of the ſame.

12. An act to authoriſe the auditor-general to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts and pay of the honourable Robert Hanſon Harriſon, Eſq;

13. An act to appoint truſtees to take care of the perſon and property of Joſeph Enſon, an ideot.

14. An act for the ſale of the glebe land in Shrewſbury pariſh, in Kent county.

15. An act for laying out a road leading from Doctor Ephraim Howard's tilting forge, in the upper parts of Elk-Ridge, to interſect the public road leading to Elk-Ridge Landing, by William Hobbs' dwelling plantation, in Anne Arundel county.

16. An act empowering the intendant to diſpoſe of the galley and barges.

17. An act concerning the admiſſion and qualification of ſolicitors and attornies.

18. An act to authoriſe and empower Charles Greenbury Ridgely, ſon and heir at law of Charles Greenbury Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, jointly with Sarah Ridgely and Henry Ridgely, adminiſtrators of the ſaid Charles Greenbury Ridgely, deceaſed, to ſell and diſpoſe of a part of the real eſtate of the deceaſed, for the payment of his debts.

19. An act for the relief of Charles Dunkin, of Worceſter county.

20. An act to explain and amend an act for the ſale of certain confiſcated Britiſh property.

21. A Supplement to the act to authoriſe the commiſſioners for the preſervation and ſale of confiſcated Britiſh property, to convey certain lands in Wiccomico manor to ſeveral of the tenants thereof.

22. An act, entitled, A Supplement to [illegible] entitled, An act to raiſe a ſum of money for the payment of the officers and ſoldiers of the line of this ſtate, from the firſt day of Auguſt ſeventeen hundred and eighty, to the firſt day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-one.

23. An act to prohibit the bringing ſlaves into this ſtate.

24. An act appointing wardens for the port of Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county.

25. An act for the relief of Robert Long.

26. An act to inveſt the United States in Congreſs aſſembled with a power to levy, for the uſe of the United States, certain duties on imported foreign goods, wares, and merchandiſes, as a fund for the payment of the debt contracted by congreſs during the late war.

27. An act to repeal the act, entitled, An act empowering the truſtees to rent the poor-houſe of Frederick county.

28. An additional Supplement to the act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes.

29. An act to relieve certain purchaſers of confiſcated property.

30. An act to authoriſe the probate of wills in the county where the witneſſes reſide.

31. An act to naturalize Thomas Walley, ſon of Zedekiah Walley, and to make proviſion for the maintenance and education of the ſaid Thomas Walley, and Maria Graſon, daughter of Thomas Graſon.

32. An act empowering the guardian mentioned in the paper purporting to be the laſt will and teſtament of John Cornthwaite, or any other guardian who may hereafter be appointed to John and Robert Cornthwaite, the infant ſons of the ſaid John Cornthwaite, to ſupport, maintain, and educate, the ſaid infants, out of the profits of the ſaid John Cornthwaite's eſtate, until they arrive to the age of twenty-one years reſpectively.

33. An act reſpecting finance.

34. An act reſpecting literary property.

35. An act concerning the ſtock of the Bank of England belonging to this ſtate.

36. An act to continue the acts of aſſembly therein mentioned.

37. An act to encourage the deſtroying of wolves.

38. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

39. An act to empower Nicholas Carroll and James Carroll to leaſe certain lands therein mentioned.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, June 1, 1783.

RESOLVED, That the bills of credit of the laſt emiſſion be received at par with ſpecie, in payment of any bonds given for payment of the ſaid bills of credit, or ſpecie, on the purchaſe of confiſcated Britiſh property.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

"By the ſenate, June 1, 1783: Read and aſſented to.

"By order, J. DORSEY, clk."

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the ſtate of Maryland, publiſhed in purſuance of the 6th article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th day of February, 1782.

For the month of May, 1783, received 765 dollars, and 4-90ths.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Annapolis, June 4, 1783.

Be pleaſed to inſert in your next paper the incloſed Card, and oblige your very humble ſervant,

The INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

THE Intendant of the Revenue preſents his compliments to the Examiner, and has the honour to aſſure him, that nothing but the execution of his duty (which obliged him to leave town immediately on the rising of the aſſembly) could have prevented him from returning an anſwer this week to the Examiner's publication in the laſt Maryland Gazette. The Intendant is confident, that the impartial public will adhere to the golden rule, "of hearing both ſides before they determine."

"Religion, with a graceful mien,
"All-ſmiling, lovely, and ſerene."

PLEASING INSTRUCTOR.

HAVING been a zealous advocate for that freedom and independence, which, by the bleſſing of God, and aſſiſtance of his ſuperintending Providence, theſe United States have at length eſtabliſhed, in oppoſition to the pride and power of Great-Britain, one of the moſt belligerent nations upon earth; I think it now my duty, as a true chriſtian and good citizen, to give my opinion as to the preſent neceſſary conduct of the people of theſe ſtates, in order to make this great revolution tend to the happineſs, both of the preſent generation and thoſe which are to follow. Know then ye people of America, from a plain, honeſt, experimental chriſtian, that the moſt proper and effectual method we can take to preſerve and maintain that dignity, and thoſe valuable rights and privileges we are now bleſſed with as free men, is not to expreſs a clamorous zeal for liberty, at the ſame time that we abuſe it, to an unreſtrained licentiouſneſs, than which nothing has a greater tendency, both through the righteous judgment of God, and the nature of the thing, to deprive us of our liberties; but it is to endeavour to make a juſt and wiſe improvement of our advantages; to maintain a ſtrict regard to religion, probity, and purity of manners; and to guard againſt vice, libertiniſm, profaneneſs, and debauchery. This, and this alone, as ſure as the great Jehovah reigns, will preſerve us a free, a flouriſhing, and a happy people. God grant that this may be the bleſſing of theſe ſtates to the lateſt poſterity; and that we may long enjoy the light of the glorious goſpel of Chriſt ſhining among us in its genuine purity; and the ineſtimable advantages of a freedom to profeſs it, and to worſhip God according to the dictates of our conſciences and the directions of his Word, without being expoſed to perſecuting rage and violence. Happy people that we now are, if we be but duly ſenſible of our happineſs, and careful to make a right uſe of our privileges. What a glorious face of things would ſoon appear among us, if, as we have the holy Chriſtian religion eſtabliſhed, we took care to govern ourſelves by its ſacred rules, and to act under the influence of its divine inſtructions, and important motives! Virtue, ſupported and animated by the glorious hopes of the Goſpel, would appear in its genuine ſacred charms, and in its lovely beauty and excellence. Love, the true ſpirit of Chriſtianity, would prevail, and produce a mutual forbearance in leſſer differences, at the ſame time that there would be a happy agreement in matters of the higheſt importance; there would be a zeal without bigotry, a liberty without licentiouſneſs. The natural conſequence of all this, would be peace and harmony in both larger and leſſer ſocieties. Such would be the happy face of things among us, as far as could be expected in this ſtate of imperfection, if the religion of the holy Jeſus was firmly believed and duly conſidered, and men would be more generally perſuaded to give up themſelves to its divine conduct. This would render perſons in high ſtations ſignally uſeful to the public, and ornaments as well as ſupports to their country; and at the ſame time ſobriety, induſtry, temperance, and good order, would ſpread among the people. Nor would true bravery and fortitude be wanting; for though ſuperſtition tendeth to produce mean and unmanly fears, true religion, and a ſteady belief in a wiſe and righteous Providence, hath a tendency to fortify and eſtabliſh the mind, and to produce a real courage and greatneſs of ſoul, which will enable a man to meet death with a calm intrepidity in a noble and juſt cauſe, and ſtand the ſhock of the greateſt terrors. Theſe are the ſentiments of a man who lives by the faith of his Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and moſt ſincerely recommends that faith to all his countrymen, as the only ſure foundation to build their happineſs upon.

A REAL CHRISTIAN.

Maryland, May 28, 1783.

War-Office, May 21, 1783.

ALL officers holding commiſſions under the United States of America, who have been priſoners of war to Great-Britain, are hereby informed that they are abſolved from their paroles.

B. LINCOLN.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or leſs, well improved, with a dwelling houſe, two good barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was ſet this ſpring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and incloſed, and a part ſewn down this ſpring with timothy; it is needleſs to give any further deſcription of the place. Any perſon who would incline to become a purchaſer, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be ſhewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and ſecurity for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the ſubſcriber, and have poſſeſſion ſoon enough to ſeed the ground.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a complete waggon with four horſes, and geers for the whole; likewiſe three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utenſils. The perſonal property will be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit with approved ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be rented for a term of years, a tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, where that buſineſs may be carried on to great advantage by a ſober induſtrious man who will apply to his buſineſs; the tenant may take the yard in the ſtate it is now in, or the ſubſcriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the induſtrious tenant.

THOMAS HYDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, acroſs a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's mill, and from thence the neareſt and moſt commodious way to Frederick-town.

LOST, by Samuel Tindell, a certificate for the depreciation of his pay, for the ſum of £. 60 8 6, iſſued October 27, 1782, in purſuance of the act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate, &c. All perſons are hereby forewarned from taking any aſſignment of the ſame.

May 20, 1783.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, the two following perſons, to wit: A mulatto fellow by the name of DANIEL, who ſays he belongs to Dr. Bankhead, of Virginia, living about [illegible] miles from Hooe's ferry; he is a ſhort fellow, and has an uncommon broad flat noſe; has on a twill'd country cloth jacket with ſleeves, under ditto of the ſame, brown fuſtian breeches, white cotton ſtockings, middling good ſhoes with ſteel buckles, and an old ſtraw hat lined with white fuſtian. The other a black fellow, by the name of SAM, who ſays he belongs to Edward Barber, of St. Mary's county; his cloathing is an old tow ſhirt and trouſers. Their maſters are deſired to pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES MANKIN, ſheriff of Charles county.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpſon, near Piſcataway, taken up as a ſtray, a black horſe, about 11 hands high, neither docked nor branded, appears to be about 5 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Brice T. B. Worthington, near Annapolis, a ſorrel gelding, about 12 years old, has a hanging mane, ſwitch tail, a ſtar in his forehead, 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock with the letters W. C. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Thomas Bicknell, on the head of South-river, a bay horſe, about thirteen hands high or upwards, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

To be run for, on Thurſday the 26th of June next, over the turf at capt. Peter Clarke's tavern, in Calvert county,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, heats three miles, the beſt two in three, carrying weight for age; aged to carry 126 pounds, and fall according to the rules of racing. The horſes to be entered with the aforeſaid Clarke at one ſhilling in the pound, non-ſubſcribers to pay double entrance. Three horſes to ſtart or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, free as before, the winning horſe the preceding day excepted, the beſt two in three two mile heats, weight for ſize; fourteen hands to carry 126 pounds, and riſe or fall ſeven pounds for every inch. Entrance as above. Proper judges will be appointed to decide any diſputes that may ariſe.

PETER CLARKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and ſale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by [illegible] Wheat, living in Montgomery county, near the court-houſe, a bright bay mare, about eleven years old, paces naturally, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD,

A SCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent ſuit of ſails, which will carry about four hunared buſhels, and has a good cabin. A ſhort credit will be given.

To be hired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For terms apply to

DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſuch priſoners of war, as have been liberated and permitted to work with the inhabitants of the United States, are immediately to join their reſpective corps, conformably to the ſtipulations entered into when they were enlarged.

B. LINCOLN.

March 21, 1783.

The beautiful well bred horſe ROEBUCK,

STANDS this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's dwelling plantion, in Charles county, about ſix miles from Benedict, and will cover at three guineas, if the money is paid by the firſt of October, or five hundred pounds of crop tobacco, if the money is not paid as above mentioned.

Roebuck is five years old next April, and was bred by Mr. Overton Carr, of Prince-George's county; he is a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands three inches high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Eſquire's, Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Taſker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Taſker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good paſturage will be found for mares gratis, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

I HEREBY certify, that the bay horſe Roebuck, which I ſold to Mr. William Wilkinſon, of Charles county, is five years old this ſpring, and was got by Benjamin Dulany, Eſquire's, Othello, who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Eſq; of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col Taſker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Taſker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

May 2, 1783. OVERTON CARR.

THIS is to certify, that the above certificate given by Overton Carr, Eſq; of Othello's blood, is juſt.

May 2, 1783. BENJAMIN DULANY.

ALL perſons indebted to any of the late, or preſent, Publiſhers of this paper, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Paſſed November Seſſion 1782, may be had at the Printing Office.

April 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, on behalf of the ſubſcriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

GERARD HARBIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly for the ſtate of Maryland, praying that a law may paſs to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county.

Port-Royal, February 3, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he ſaid he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatiſm for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health,

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given, by their very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horſe, fifteen hands high, very ſtrong made and active,

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good paſturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for eſcapes or other accidents.

Annapolis, May 14, 1783.

WALLACE, JOHNSON, & MUIR,

Have for SALE,

At their ſtore on the Head of the Dock, CHOICE Madeira wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter caſks, a few caſes of excellent claret, ſail cloth, and ſundry other articles; which they will ſell low, for caſh, or on ſhort credit.

May 7, 1783.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, about thirteen months ago, from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, a negro woman named JENNY, about forty years of age, but does not look ſo old, is well made, and rather tall, her dreſs cannot be deſcribed as ſhe has a variety; ſhe has been frequently ſeen in the neighbourhood of Weſt river, where ſhe lived ſome time in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood, and Jere. Magruder, Eſq; She was in company with a man of Mr. Gaſſaway Rawlings, who was lately taken and told thoſe who took him that ſhe was a free woman, and had been formerly the property of Mr. Pemberton, who ſet her free. Whoever ſecures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides what the law allows.

6w W. BROWN.

April 21, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to ſell as much of the real eſtate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceaſed, as will enable me to pay and diſcharge the juſt debts of the aforeſaid John Malcolm, of which intention all perſons intereſted are deſired to take notice.

w8 B. SYLVESTER, adminiſtrator of John Malcolm.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been uſed to houſe work; ſhe has two ſmall children, a boy and a girl, the eldeſt about ſix years of age. Enquire of the printers.

Piney-Woods, May 24, 1783.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of Joſhua Watts, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, or otherwiſe they may depend on being ſued; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjuſted by their moſt humble ſervant,

w3 SAMUEL WATTS, executor of Joſhua.

HENRY BECKER takes leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he has opened an Engliſh ſchool at the houſe near Mr. Hyde's tan-yard; he begs the favour of thoſe that have any children to ſend to ſchool, to entruſt them in his care, as he will do his beſt endeavours to give general ſatisfaction to his employers.

The hours from five to eight in the evening will be employed for thoſe that intend to be inſtructed in the French language, either at their reſpective lodgings, or at the ſchool houſe.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general aſſembly, by the adminiſtratrix of Joſeph Walker, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, for a law to enable her to ſell part of his real eſtate, for the benefit of the orphan.

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

Upper-Marlborough, May 15, 1783.

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of Wiltſhire Plains, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, lying in Charles county, adjoining Mr. Richard Edelen's plantation, about two miles from Bryant-town. This land is exceeding level and well timbered, the ſoil equal to any in the neighbourhood, improved with one or two tenements, that is, ſmall dwelling houſes, tobacco ditto, little apple and peach orchards; meadow land in abundance may be reclaimed.

Likewiſe one other plantation in ſaid county, containing ſeven hundred and ſixteen acres; this land lies in the ſame neighbourhood, and is far ſuperior to the tract above, having abundance of meadow uncultivated, with the advantage of at leaſt four hundred acres of good woods, the greater part of which is fine timber. There are ſeveral tenements on this tract, which rent from one thouſand to twenty-five hundred pounds of crop tobacco annually.

The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſers.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

The beautiful high bred horſe UNION,

COVERS this ſeaſon at my plantation, in St. Mary's county, at four hundred pounds of net new inſpected crop tobacco, and half a crown to the groom, but if any gentleman will ſend three mares in his name, he ſhall have them covered for one thouſand pounds of net new inſpected crop tobacco, and half a crown for each mare to the groom, and credit given until Chriſtmas, clear of intereſt.

Union is a fine bay, upwards of fifteen hands two inches and an half high, and is looked upon by judges to be one of the firſt horſes on the continent; he was got by Shakeſpear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller out of col. Bird's imported mare Pocohuntas, whoſe blood is unexceptionable. Shakeſpear was got by Old Fearnought, his dam was the imported mare Moll Brazen, ſhe was got by Old Crab, ſon of Old Fox and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Torriſmond, ſon of the Bolton Sterling and Young Cade's dam, her grand-dam by ſecond brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Mogul, brother to Babram, her great-great-grand-dam by Sweepſtakes, ſire to the dam of Whiſtle Jacket, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton and a ſiſter to Sloven, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curner's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Curner's Old Spot, her great-great great-great-great-great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

Union is riſing ſix years old, he is a ſure foal-getter, and his ſtock remarkably large and beautiful.

Good paſturage gratis for mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

ROBERT CHESLEY.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to offer himſelf to the public as a private auctioneer, and will diſpoſe of, in that capacity, for any perſon or perſons, houſes, negroes, horſes, cattle, houſhold goods, and every other ſpecies of property, upon as reaſonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any perſon in the ſtate.

A perſon properly qualified to execute this buſineſs, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the ſubſcriber to give this public notice, that perſons wanting to diſpoſe of any perſonal property may know where to apply in future.

Perſons who want property ſold, and wiſh the ſame to be ſecret, may rely on its being profoundly kept ſo, by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*